

LICKING VALLEY COURIER.

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WHOLE NUMBER 161

HOME COURSE IN SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE

FIFTEENTH ARTICLE. THE PROPAGATION OF PLANTS.

By L. C. CORBETT, Horticulturist, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

In addition to using the natural means of reproduction of plants by seeds, bulbs, etc., man has developed several artificial ways, of which the principal are cuttings, layering, grafting and budding.

A cutting is a detached portion of a plant inserted in soil or in water for the purpose of producing a new plant. This method of propagation is considered most important. The most common form of hardwood cuttings consists of a straight portion of a shoot or cane nearly uniform in size throughout and containing two or more buds. At the lower end it is usually cut off just below a bud, because roots develop most readily from the joints. At the top it is usually cut off some distance above the highest bud. A heel cutting consists of the lower portion of a branch, containing two or more buds, cut off in such a manner as to carry with it a small portion of that branch forming the so-called "heel." A mallet cutting is produced by severing the parent branch above and below a shoot, so as to leave a section of it on the base of the cutting. The principal advantage



Photo by Long Island agricultural experiment station.
DWARF BARTLETT PEAR GROWS ON QUINCE STOCK.

In the use of heel and mallet cuttings lies the greater certainty of developing roots. The principal drawback is that only one cutting can be made from each lateral branch.

When it is desired to make the largest number of cuttings from a limited supply of stock, cuttings are made containing but one bud each. Such cuttings are commonly started under glass with bottom heat either in greenhouse or hotbed.

Cuttings are usually made with two or more buds. The cuttings are made while the wood is dormant during the fall or early winter. As fast as made they are tied in bundles of twenty-five or fifty (butts all one way) and buried bottom end up in a trench and covered to a depth of two or three inches with sand or mellow soil. Cuttings may also be kept over winter in a cool cellar buried in sand, sawdust or moss.

The following spring cuttings are set about three inches apart in a trench with only the topmost bud or buds above the surface. The soil is then replaced in the trench and thoroughly packed. In planting the cuttings should be exposed to light and air as little as possible. After being planted the cutting should develop roots and put forth leaves, and by the next fall or spring it should be ready to put out.

Herbaceous or soft wood cuttings are exemplified in the "slips" used to increase the numbers of house plants. This method of propagation can be employed in the winter time under glass. Herbaceous cuttings may be made from the leaf or stem.

Leaf cuttings are commonly employed in multiplying plants having thick, fleshy leaves containing a large quantity of plant food either in the body of the leaf or its larger ribs. As a general rule, in preparing slips the leaf area should be reduced to a minimum in order to lessen evaporation.

Usually an inch of broken stone or coarse gravel overlaid with one and one-half to three inches of sand will be found ample for all soft wood cuttings.

Short cuttings of the roots may be used in the propagation of many plants, especially those which show a natural tendency to sucker.

A layer is a branch so placed in contact with the earth as to induce it to throw out roots and shoots. Layering frequently proves a satisfactory method with woody plants which do not readily take root from cuttings.

All the common pomaceous fruits, the stone fruits and the citrus fruits

are now multiplied by grafting or budding. A scion is a portion cut from a plant to be inserted upon another (or the same) plant, with the intention that it shall grow. Except for herbaceous grafting the wood for scions should be taken while in a dormant or resting condition. The time usually considered best is after the leaves have fallen, but before severe freezing begins. The scions are tied in bunches and buried in moist sand, where they will not freeze and yet will be kept cold enough to prevent growth. Good results often follow cutting scions in the spring just before or at the time the grafting is to be done. If cleft grafting is the style to be employed this practice frequently gives good results, but spring cutting of scions for whip grafting is not desirable.

The stock is the plant or part of a plant upon which or into which the bud or scion is inserted. For best results in grafting it is essential that the stock be in an active condition.

Cleft grafting is particularly adapted to large trees when for any reason it becomes necessary to change the variety. Branches too large to be worked by other methods can be cleft grafted. A branch one or one and one-half inches in diameter is severed with a saw. Care should be taken that the bark be not loosened from any portion of the stub. Split the exposed end with a broad thin chisel or grafting tool. Then with a wedge or the wedge shaped prong at the end of the grafting tool spread the cleft so that the scions may be inserted.

The scion should consist of a portion of the previous season's growth and should be long enough to have two or three buds. The lower end of the scion which is to be inserted into the cleft should be cut into the shape of a wedge, having the outer edge thicker than the other. In general it is a good plan to cut the scion so that the lowest bud will come just at the top of the wedge, so that it will be near the top of the stock. To make this contact of the growing portions doubly certain the scion is often set at a slight angle with the stock into which it is inserted.

After the scions have been set the operation of cleft grafting is completed by covering all cut surfaces with a layer of grafting wax.

Whip grafting is almost universally used in root grafting. It has the advantage of being well adapted to small plants only one or two years of age, and it can be done indoors during the comparative leisure of winter.

The graft is made by cutting the stock off diagonally—one long smooth cut with a sharp knife, leaving about three-fourths of an inch of cut surface. Place the knife about one-third of the distance from the end of the cut surface at right angles to the cut and split the stock in the direction of its long axis. Cut the lower end of the scion in like manner, and when the two parts are forced together the cut surfaces will fit neatly together, and one will nearly cover the other if scion and stock are of the same size. A difference may be disregarded unless it be too great. After the scion and stock have been locked together they should be wrapped with five or six turns of waxed cotton to hold the parts firmly together. It is in root grafting that the whip graft finds its distinctive field.

The roots are dug and the scions are cut in the fall and stored. The work of grafting may be done during the winter months. When the operation has been performed the grafts are packed away in moss, sawdust or sand in a cool cellar to remain until spring.

In ordinary propagation by means of whip grafts the scion is cut with about three buds, and the stock is nearly as long as the scion. The graft is so planted as to bring the union of stock and scion not very far below the surface of the ground. But where the trees are required to be especially hardy in order to stand severe winters and the roots used are not known to be so hardy as the plants from which the scions have been cut a different plan is adopted. The scions are cut much longer, and the roots may be cut shorter, and the graft is planted so deep as to cause roots to issue from the lower end of the scion. When taken up to be set in the orchard the original root may be removed entirely.

Budding is one of the most economical forms of artificial reproduction, and each year witnesses its more general use.

The operation of budding is simple and can be done with great speed by expert budders. The work has usually to be done in July, August or early September. The bud should be taken from wood of the present season's growth. Since the work of budding is done during the season of active growth the bud sticks are prepared so that the petiole or stem of each leaf is left attached to serve as a handle to aid in pushing the bud home when inserting it beneath the bark of the stock. This is what is usually called a shield bud and is cut so that a small portion of the woody tissue of the branch is removed with the bud.

The stock for budding should be at least as thick as the ordinary lead pencil. The height at which buds are inserted varies; the nearer the ground the better. When the bud is made a ligature is then tightly drawn about, above and below the bud to hold it in place until a union shall be formed. Bands of raffia about eight or ten inches long make a most convenient tying material. As soon as the buds have united with the stock the ligature should be cut in order to prevent girdling the stock. This done, the operation is complete until the following spring, when all the trees in which the buds have been "taken" should have the top cut off just above the bud.

The one objection to budding is that it causes an unsightly crook in the body of the tree unless the tree is planted deep in the orchard.

Prof. C. E. Clark



Candidate for School Superintendent

TO THE VOTERS OF MORGAN COUNTY, GREETINGS:

It is now only about three weeks until the time for selecting the nominees for the various offices. As is generally known I am an aspirant for the office of Superintendent of the Public Schools. It may not be possible for me to see every voter in the county personally, therefore I take this means of reaching you.

Every man who is running for office ought to have some idea of how he intends to serve the people and the people have a right to know how they are to be served. The office of County Superintendent of Schools is different from the other county office. Qualification and character are essential qualities in any good officer; but these characteristics should be jealously guarded when the welfare of about 6,000 children are at stake. A County Superintendent should be elected just as a teacher is selected. All the applicants should be considered and then the one selected who is best qualified to fill the position. Dear Voter, my application for the position of Superintendent of Schools is now before you. For the past year it has been before you. Have you investigated my fitness for the place? I am not asking you to vote for me because my great grandfather preached the funeral of your great grandmother, or because your grandfather's uncle and my grandmother's half-brother were brother and sister's children. I am not asking your vote because I possess the qualification of friendliness and the ability to give an automatic handshake. I am not asking for your support because I can warm the remotest recesses of your heart with that bewitching influence of a politician's smile.

I do, however, earnestly solicit your support based solely upon my own qualifications which I summed up in High School and College training coupled with eleven years' experience as a teacher.

Here are some of the things for which I stand:

First, I am in favor of organizing Boys' Corn Clubs over the county and thereby encourage them to use the most scientific methods of farming and stimulate their interest in agriculture.

Second, I am in favor of holding annually a School Fair in which each rural district may be represented. In my opinion no other one thing would tend to

arouse interest in a school district to the same degree as would this school fair. It should be held at different places on different years and without any expense whatever to the county. It is my opinion that the next legislature will provide for industrial training in all rural districts, if so the school fair will be a remarkable feature in encouraging excellency in this work.

Third, I am in favor of the direct supervision of the schools by the Superintendent as far as the same is possible. There is no reason why a Superintendent should lie supinely under the shade of a tree or sit comfortably on some cushioned seat when he is paid to work. While the schools are in session he should not cease visiting them and giving the teachers the benefit of his experience. To superintend the schools means to have the charge and direction of them.

Lastly, as to granting certificates, I would consider morality a qualification. No young man should be granted a certificate, or be allowed to hold one, if he is in the habit of becoming intoxicated or is otherwise guilty of immoral conduct. Also, I favor a just and impartial granting of certificates. If nominated and elected I expect to serve those who are now opposing me and those who are supporting me in the same just way. Merit shall be my standard; not what have you done for me or what can you do for me.

Fellow citizens of the good old county of Morgan, if you do not know of me I invite the most careful inquiry. I am not ashamed of my record as a teacher in our county. I have spent hard earned money and precious time to qualify myself for the office I now seek. Will you give me a chance? Your support in the August primary will be appreciated.

Yours for better schools,
C. E. CLARK.

Dies of Rheumatism.

Tom Caskey, known as Jesse's Tom, died at his home on Montgomery's branch, three miles northeast of town, Friday the 4, of chronic rheumatism. He had been a sufferer for a long time and his death had been daily expected for several weeks.

He was a hard working, honest man of about middle age, and is said that his death was due to overwork and exposure which brought on rheumatism.

GRASSY CREEK.

Mr. Editor:—By your permission I will answer in as brief a manner as possible as I can in justice to myself, a premeditated, undermining, infamous, libelous, slanderous article over the signature of W. G. Short, in your issue of the 26th ult., in which he brands me with being everything but a gentleman and an honest man. The lowest down character in the country has never had such a volley of vile epithets and base appellations heaped upon him as Fair Play has had by Mr. Short. Short is his proper name. He is short in the fullest sense of the term—especially in principle. There is a company of them, and every one that howled was hit. Short was the only one that had the courage to sign it. The author of the dirty screed kept behind the curtain as cowards will, and made a cat's paw of Mr. Short to do their dirty work. A straight look at Mr. Short in daylight is all the proof necessary to prove that he never dictated it. I have no ill will against Mr. Short or the other conspirators.

Shakespeare said, take my purse and you shall take my word; take my name and you take all I have. I have lived here 64 years and my record is an open book.

Mr. Short and all these buffoons that dictated and wrote that dirty libel can't slander Fair Play. Short says that the facts and figures that he gave are as true as Fair Play's bible. Let's see: Sections 161 and 235, Kentucky Statutes, says: no officer's salary shall be changed after his election or during his term of office. Did they change them?

He also states that the law requires each county to have a treasurer. It does not. The best lawyers in the country say that it is in the discretion of the Fiscal Court. The law does not say that they shall decide to have a treasurer, but having decided to have one, the Fiscal Court shall appoint. Section 938, Kentucky Statutes, says: "The Fiscal Court, when they deem it necessary in their discretion shall appoint a treasurer," etc.

So you see they violated the law twice with the statute under their nose and covered it up under a falsehood. The Court took a straw bond of \$10,000.00, which is less than one half the amount required by law, and Mr. Short voted for it. Another violation of law.

Yet Mr. Short says that what he has stated is as true as Fair Play's bible. If my bible was as full of falsehoods as that article I would burn it and bury the ashes. Fair Play's bible says that all liars shall have their part in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone.

Yes, that hell that Fair Play preaches so much about is a reality, as ye slanderers will realize some day. Mr. Short, in his slanderous article, says that Fair Play would have men pledge themselves to violate the law, or perjure themselves before he would vote for them. No use to take a pledge, when men do these things of their own volition, as I have shown in this article.

How does Mr. Short know that Fair Play is a wolf in sheep's clothing, or that he wants men to perjure themselves? How does he know that he is a false and defaming prophet? The devil in his prime, never belied forth a more palpable falsehood.

Yes, it would be better to take Fair Play out of the world, (as he is prepared to die) than to take a lot of wicked wretches to perdition.

Mr. Mathis has no record by which to prove to Fair Play that it is better to have a road engineer, and a treasurer, and pay them a salary, instead of the old way. Although this company of slanderers say they are saving hundreds of dollars to pay on the bridges. If we had the \$900 that the Fiscal Court virtually confiscated and gave to those salary grabbers, we could about complete our bridges. If every county in the State had elected the right kind of county judges and county attorneys for the last twenty years we would have had good roads without an engineer. Sorry officers brought us to it.

There is quite a lot of things that a blacksmith can't beat into my head with a sledge, and one thing especially, and that is that an officer is the pure stuff that will refuse to perform the duties of his office unless the county pays him \$300 more than the salary for which he agreed to work.

Just such men as these are the kind of characters that are speewing their venom on one that helped to elevate them. I don't know how hard my head is, but I am sure that it is better to have a hard head and a soft heart than to have a soft head and a hard heart like Mr. Short and the other conspirators. Mr. Short belches out a challenge for me to disprove what he said. Don't have to disprove it. It was a falsehood when it was born. 1000 gallons of falsehood boiled down don't make a spoonful of truth. I challenge Mr. Short and all his cohorts to prove a single utterance that they made against my reputation. The devil from the bottomless pit would blush to perpetrate such a slander. Christ may use the gospel sledge on such hearts for years without any good effect.

So far as a clean cut case of religion is concerned will say that Fair Play has a genuine case of old time salvation from which pure and undefiled religion emanates and I am glad that Mr. Short or his allies are not the judge that tries my case. If they had to try me they would sentence me sure and they would want \$300 extra for trying the case.

Our officials have made a great ado over the little tail end of their record being made public, but suppose the whole record was exposed for the last ten years! Some fellows would hide out.

I have been advised by some of my

friends to institute a suit against Mr. Short but I am not hurt in the least. The other fellow is the hurt party. All that he and his crew can say about me is no more than a gnat on a buffalo's horn. But in that great day of accounts, when the trumpet shall sound to summon the wicked to the Judgment, only to hear the denunciation—depart. The time for slandering people will be at an end, and the slanderer will be doomed forever to eternal perdition.

May the good Lord have mercy on Mr. Short and his associates in this perpetrated slander and prepare them to escape that awful hell that Fair Play's bible pictures.

I can forgive them all. They are to be pitied. (Adv.) FAIR PLAY.

Another Victory for West Liberty.

The Fourth of July was celebrated very gloriously at Cannel City, including a game of base ball with the West Liberty team. Despite the scorching sun the West Liberty boys succeeded in rolling up a score of 6 to 0 in their favor. Although the LOYAL bunch at Cannel City tried to roll up a score against the opposing team their efforts were fruitless. Marshall for West Liberty only allowed one hit while Davis for Cannel City let West Liberty down with five hits in four and one half innings.

For some cause or other the Cannel City boys seem to think that we gave them a raw deal. This is something that West Liberty, and especially the ball team, resents with all vigor, and on the contrary will say that in spite of a clear and exact contract from the Cannel City boys they refuse to pay the \$10.00 that was agreed upon as the expenses of the visiting team. Good bye, Cannel City, it will be a late day when you will get a chance to play West Liberty again.

A PLAYER.

In Memoriam.

Paul Richard, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Dorcas Keeton was born Sept. 1st, 1912. Died June 19th, 1913. Age, 9 months, 19 days. Interment at the Salyersville cemetery.

"Little Paul," as he was lovingly called in the family circle where he held all hearts in his baby hand, was one of those rare Sunbeams that God sometimes sends into our midst to light the pathway for us to heaven. When his mission ended God called him back where, with innumerable Cherubims, he is playing in the fields of Eden, under the watch-care of Him who said: "Let the little ones come unto me."

Mr. and Mrs. Keeton have the sympathy of a host of friends, many of whom have had the sad experience themselves of standing by some loved one and bidding them farewell as they crossed the shadowy margin into the land of Eternity.

The most comforting thought that we can offer the bereaved parents and the little sister and brother, is the great truth that God doeth all things well; He knows when to give and when to take away, and though the home is darkened, the hearts heavy, and the separation hard to bear; if they will only follow in the footprints of Jesus, when they come to the end of the way they will be able once more to clasp to their heart "Little Paul."

A FRIEND.

Removed to Mt. Sterling.

Sheriff Frank Kennaird took Dr. O. H. Motley, charged with the murder of Fidav Dennis last May, to Mt. Sterling for safe keeping.

Motley's trial was transferred to Lawrence county on defendant's motion, the contention being made that on account of the state of public feeling he could not get a fair and impartial trial in this county.

Eld. H. M. Eastes, of Morehead, will preach at the Fraternal Hall Thursday and Friday nights, July 10th and 11th. Everybody cordially invited.

No man will make a good officer unless he is a man of integrity. Remember that.

Local and Personal.

HUMAN RECIPE



To a bright young face, a gown mostly lace,
Bare shoulders and a curl quite petite,
Add a shy little air, an aligrette for her hair—
And behold this debutante sweet.

Vote for "Uncle" Sam Goodwin for Assessor. (Adv.)

Willie Elam, of Index, was here Saturday on business.

Rolla Cecil, of Grassy Creek, was visiting in town Sunday.

Cortes Stacy, of Cannel City, was visiting in town last week.

S. S. Cassidy, of Morehead, was in town Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. A. W. Smith, who has had malarial fever, is reported improving.

J. T. Lewis, of Lizzie, paid us a pleasant visit while in town last week.

Mrs. Hattie Moore returned last week from a visit to Mossy Bottom, Pikeville and Huntington, W. Va.

Dannie Nickell, of Neola, visited in town Friday night, and visited the Courier crew before going away Saturday.

County Superintendent T. N. Barker has been sick for several days but we are glad to note that he is improving.

Mrs. Myrtle Keyser and Charley Keyser, Jr., of Mossy Bottoms, are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cole.

For County Assessor, S. D. Goodwin, of Leola. Give him the nomination and feel good over it the rest of your days. (Adv.)

Miss Fleta Hovernalle is very sick and while the doctor is not yet able to determine it is feared that she has fever in some form.

The ballot printing, a rush of job work, sickness, and being short-handed caused us to leave out some correspondence and other matter this week.

John Patrick, of Grassy Creek, was here Sunday making himself agreeable with the boys. John will have some advertising appear in the Courier soon.

S. D. Goodwin was an old Confederate soldier. He wants the support of all his old comrades and their sympathizers. He deserves it—give it to him. (Adv.)

The quarterly meeting of the M. E. church, South, will be held at Goodwin's Chapel next Saturday and Sunday, Rev. C. F. Oney conducting. Everybody invited.

"Uncle" Sam Goodwin is the only candidate in the field who has published the names of his deputies. He is dealing square with the people. Give him your support. (Adv.)

Pro' C. E. Clark had the misfortune to fall at the Commercial Inn one day last week and strike his side against the corner of a door step, sustaining a painful but not serious injury.

Sam Metzger, of Salyersville, representing the well known dry goods firm of Watts, Ritter & Co., of Huntington, W. Va., was here last week calling on our merchants. Sam is an old hand in the dry goods business and with his experience and the popularity of his house is sure to make good in this territory.

Wilma, the little seven-year-old daughter of Dr. H. V. Nickell, while playing on the stairway yesterday fell from the balustrade and broke her left arm below the elbow. Only one of the bones was broken, and the arm was promptly set by her father, who was at home at the time, and the little girl is getting along nicely.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I will on the 12th day of August, 1913, apply to the Board of Prison Commissioners of Kentucky for a parole. I was convicted of housebreaking at the June, 1911, term of the Morgan Circuit Court and sentenced to serve from two to ten years in the penitentiary. 161-4t ROBERT PERKINS.

LICKING VALLEY COURIER.
 Issued Thursday by
 The Morgan County Publishing Co.
 Terms—One Dollar a year in advance.
 All communications should be ad-
 dressed to the Editor.
 Entered as second class matter
 April 7, 1910, at the post-office at West
 Liberty, Ky., under the Act of March
 3, 1879.
 H. G. COTTLE, Editor.

If William Cowper Brann had
 lived it would be interesting to
 hear what he would say about
 the English Suffragettes.

It has been said that no one
 can tell what a day will bring
 forth. After August the second
 there will be a great many who
 will be able to tell what that day
 brought forth.

Enoch Grehan, the Lexington
 Herald's efficient photographer,
 tries make believe he is a married
 man, but judging from some
 of his paragraphs we are forced
 to the conclusion that he is still
 "looking out."

It ought to take a great deal of
 hard luck, dry weather and other
 adverse things to make Morgan
 county farmers grouchy. If any
 class of people on earth have had
 occasion to be thankful for the
 last two or three years it is the
 husbandman.
 May his prosperity increase
 and continue.

After all has been written and
 said, and after a ruthless waste
 of wind and ink anent the race
 for United States Senator in
 Kentucky, it will dawn upon a
 few benighted politicians that
 the will of the people and not
 that of the bosses, is supreme
 law, and that they had just as
 well, or better, have given Beck-
 ham no opposition.

Recently we heard a represen-
 tative citizen of this town asking
 who composed the Board of Pub-
 lic Health. Upon being asked
 why he wanted to know he said:
 "There has got to be some clean-
 ing up done or I am going to
 know the reason why."
 We would respectfully ask
 this gentleman to report to this
 office when the cleaning up is
 done. We want to make men-
 tion of the fact under big head-
 lines.

An exchange tells of a woman
 who to correct her three-year-old
 son for disobedience caught the
 baby by the arm and slapped it
 several times below the shoulder
 blade dislocating three spinal
 vertebrae. So serious is the in-
 jury that little hope is entertain-
 ed for the child's recovery. The
 exchange further says that the
 mother is heartbroken over the
 child's condition.

Heartbroken, Hell! The idea of
 a mother who could beat a three-
 year-old babe until she broke its
 back in three places having a
 heart—bah! It's enough to make
 one's gorge and anger rise at the
 same time to think of such a wom-
 an (if she should be dignified by
 that sacred term) ever being per-
 mitted to become a mother. That
 any being, created in the image
 of God, could so maltreat an in-
 fant scarcely out of swaddling
 clothes—an infant much less
 her own—is beyond the power of
 finite man to comprehend. That
 any person under any circum-
 stances would administer corporal
 punishment of the lightest
 kind to a child of that age is al-
 most unbelievable. If the little
 one was disobedient she should
 have taken him in her arms and
 petted and kissed him until his
 refractory mood had passed away.
 But the question arises: "can
 an infant of three summers be
 disobedient?" Is it sufficiently
 advanced in understanding to
 disobey? There is but one remedy
 for such occurrences as these.
 Eugenics looms ever brighter on
 the horizon and God speed the
 day of its advent and its perfect
 work.

IN JUSTICE TO THE OTHERS.

We are compelled at this time
 to make public the name of the
 only candidate for county office,
 whose announcement appeared
 in the COURIER, who, to use a
 homely expression, "Put one
 over us." We do this, not be-

cause of the loss of the five dol-
 lars, but in justice to all the oth-
 er candidates who cheerfully
 paid for their announcements,
 and because it is one of the poli-
 cies of the Courier to make pub-
 lic the names of all those who
 fail to keep faith with us. This
 announcement was not inserted,
 without pay, intentionally. We
 thought the price was forthcoming
 on the day it was ordered in-
 serted.

The announcement of T. W.
 Hamilton, of Yocum, candidate
 for the nomination for Assessor,
 is now dropped from the list of
 announcements for the reasons
 stated above.

"In a hell of fix," reads a
 headline in the Courier Journal,
 Kentucky's leading newspaper,
 with "hell" spelled out in full.
 The Licking Valley Courier is not
 nor has been trying to imitate
 its distinguished contemporary,
 but the world "hell," and the
 plain old Anglo-saxon "damn"
 sometimes occur in its column
 when special emphasis is desired
 and thereupon some of the goody
 goodies, who if they don't say
 "damn" live it and act it every
 day, jump on the editor with all
 four hoofs at the same time.
 Who said anything about consist-
 ency being a jewel?

The Courier's subscription list
 has made a substantial net gain
 within the last two weeks. Nine-
 ty five per cent. more names
 being added than taken from.
 This is very gratifying, especially
 when we look over the list of
 new subscribers and are forced to
 believe from the personnel, they
 all being representative citizens,
 that they will remain permanent
 members of the Courier Family.

It were better for some men
 that they had not been born.
 It were better for the country if
 a great many men had never
 been born.

If the women vote for county
 Superintendents in the August
 primary the candidates for that
 office will have to revise their
 figures.

Some men are so afraid of do-
 ing wrong that they over do the
 right.

Make the political tricksters
 live hard.

SCISSORS and PASTE
 With an Occasional Cursory
 Comment by the Editor.

Which?

A young Irishman, not long in
 this country, approached a post-
 office which had three letters
 boxes outside. One was labeled
 "City," another "Domestic" and
 the third "Foreign."

He looked at the three in turn,
 and then as a puzzled expression
 crossed his face, he scratched his
 head and was heard to mutter:
 "I don't know in which wan to
 put th' letter. Sure Maggie is a
 domestick all right, an' she's a
 furriner, too; but damfino how
 th' doomed thing can go in both
 of th' three holes at wance."
 —Exchange.

Better Late than Never.

If h-l is any hotter than the
 last four days have been, the
 handsome, and at all times inter-
 esting individual, who is inditing
 these sweat-bedewed lines, is
 willing to begin now and see
 what can be done toward mend-
 ing ways that have so far, chal-
 lenged the adulation of the
 clergy.—Enoch Grehan in Lex-
 ington Herald.

Go after 'Em Webb.

Friend, you have a perfect
 right to send or place your print-
 ing where you please, but on our
 part, if we haven't deserved it,
 we ought not have it. When no
 one else could or would stand
 for the uplifting, the upbuilding
 of Whitesburg, and Letcher
 county what was the Eagle doing?
 Brother, it is still in the pride
 and glory of the work, striving
 to do its best. It almost bled and
 died to bring something out of
 chaos, to head the column to
 progress when there were few to
 follow. The children, the good
 people all over the Country at-

Advantages of Night Schools

FOR years our large cities have recognized the absolute necessity for night
 schools, and they have become a part of such systems. The rural dis-
 tricts have been slow to understand the great waste in energy that
 comes through the lack of education in each and every community. Of
 course a few counties in the past year or two have developed "moonlight" or
 night schools, but it is merely a beginning.

Naturally one would suppose that a county which had for its county seat a
 city the size and importance of Louisville would have seen the tremendous ad-
 vantage of such schools, but such has not been the case. When it has been
 suggested some wiseacre has remarked sagely: "It ain't any use. Nobody'll
 come. If they're too lazy to work they won't come, an' if they're hard at work
 they'll be too tired at night to come. So there you are."

One day early last spring your correspondent happened to be in the office
 of the county superintendent at the courthouse at Louisville. While waiting
 he overheard a rural teacher ask: "If I get a few boys in my neighborhood in-
 terested in a night school proposition will you and the board stand by me and
 furnish light, heat and some new lamps?" Of course the superintendent at
 once agreed to the proposition, but a farmer who stood by edged a little closer
 and asked: "Who's goin' to pay for the extra work?"

The teacher flushed for a moment and then managed to stammer: "Why—
 how—what do you mean?"

"Why," he answered, "you ain't in the school teachin' work for your
 health, are you? What are you goin' to get for this extra two or three nights'
 work a week from now until the end of the spring term of school?"

"I'm going to get a big price for the work," she answered, with spirit. "The
 price is to be my own satisfaction that I am doing my full duty by the good



NIGHT SCHOOL IN LOUISVILLE.

fellows that have kept me in one school for ten whole years. Don't you think I
 owe something to the people who have given me my bread and butter for ten
 years?"

That conversation made your correspondent vow that he would visit the
 little schoolhouse before the end of the spring term. He did ride out to the
 little building that is perched on a steep hillside to keep it out of the Ohio
 river during flood times. It was a dreary, rainy night. As he neared the trol-
 ley station he felt that there would be no one there for work, but he was mis-
 taken. Four boys out of the eighteen enrolled were on hand and ready for
 business.

Not one of the four had walked less than a mile in the damp night air, and
 all of them had been at work all day. Yet there they were, smiling and bright
 and eager, youngsters who during the time they had been in school as little
 tots had done practically nothing.

When the teacher said, "I am sorry it's a bad night and there are only four
 present," your correspondent thought:

"Only four present! But if at this moment each and every schoolhouse in
 the county had just this number at work it would mean that each year 400
 would be caught and held and developed into something better and finer than
 they would be otherwise. If it could be kept up for ten years it would mean
 that the county would have 4,000 made over citizens. In a few years it would
 mean a new state. It is most certainly very much worth while."

Teaching Agriculture

[From the Henderson Journal.]

WE notice by the dispatches that agriculture is to be taught in the rural
 schools of Kentucky—

If—

It doesn't interfere too much with the curriculum (the regular
 course) in the school.

If that's the way they feel about it all right.

But we hereby cast our vote in favor of teaching agriculture in the rural
 schools.

Especially—

If it DOES interfere with the curriculum in the schools.

If the curriculum of the schools hadn't been interfered with a good many
 times in the past the clock would have been stopped for fifty years.

There have been two separate and distinct schools of thought in the ar-
 rangement of the public school curriculum. There has been the faction which
 seemed determined to cram the intellect with a mind full of any old information that
 was useless, and the loss value to the pupil when he stepped out into the world
 the more of it they tried to cram into him.

It has been done largely under the pretext of fitting the pupil for the col-
 lege which he never attended. The pupils have answered by quitting school
 at the close of the grades and leaving a corporal's guard to matriculate.

The other faction in the educational world has struggled to inject into the
 school course something useful—something that would enable the graduate to
 battle skillfully and successfully in the world for which he was supposed to
 be fitting himself.

The practical or utilitarian faction was in a very small minority at the
 start, but gradually concessions have been wrung from the other side until in
 the most advanced schools they really teach the pupils something useful.

Let's take a mirror and look ourselves squarely in the face. There is noth-
 ing wrong with Kentucky. Yet farm lands are worth here only half what
 they are worth in other states which can boast no better soil. We could ask
 for no better soil. Where is a better climate?

THERE IS NOTHING WRONG BUT OURSELVES.

Boys who should be raised on the farm are raised in the towns and then
 sent out to feed the hungry, remorseless call of the city. One blade of grass
 grows where two would grow if some one would tell it how. Farmers are a
 dollar in debt where they would have two in the bank if they and their sons
 were enabled to understand agriculture as it can now be understood when
 there is opportunity to learn it.

The theory is twenty-five years ahead of the practice. Why not take a short
 cut and inject a little theory into the pupils of the country schools in place of
 miscellaneous and classified useless information, fads and fancies, frills and
 furbelows?

test this fact, you know it and God knows it. How do you feel
 about it?—Whitesburg Eagle.

The Senate Finance Committee

set the date for the first cut in

the duty on sugar for March 1,

1914; changed the date for in-

come tax becoming effective,

adopted an amendment providing

a stamp tax on all cotton sold for

future delivery, and refused to

rescind its action in placing an

internal revenue tax on brandies

used to fortify sweet wines.

USE THE COLUMNS OF THE

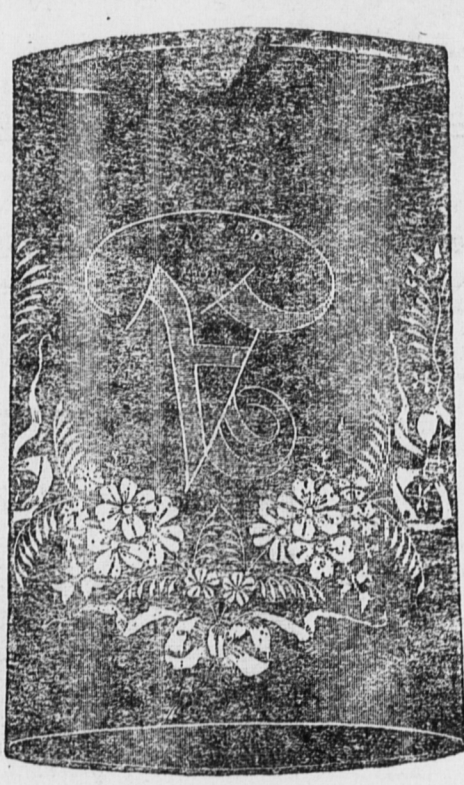
COURIER TO TELL THE PEOPLE

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 tention use Dr. Miles' Laxative Tablets

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ABSOLUTELY FREE

These tumblers are not the ordinary kind; they
 are the finest quality sparkling crystal lead blown
 glass, fire polished and ring as clear as a bell, and
 will ornament any table

This offer is made as a special inducement for you
 to increase your cash trading with us.

HERE IS THE OFFER

With every \$4.00 worth of goods you buy from us
 for cash whether bought at one time or at different
 times, we will give you one of these beautiful Table
 Glasses. Got as many as you like, one tumbler with
 every \$4.00 you trade. A complete set of these
 tumblers when your cash purchases amount to \$24.00

We will continue this offer 12 months to give every-
 body a chance to get a supply of these beautiful
 Table Glasses.

Come in and see them and get a punch card. The sooner you begin trading the
 sooner you will secure the set. Tell it to your friends. We have your initial.

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The Store Where Your Dollars Go Farthest.

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 Deposits over Half Million
 Solicits Your Accounts
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 N. H. WITHERSPON, President,
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 cial and civil litigation carefully
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 Fancy Candies, Fruits, Fancy and
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You are cordially invited to come to
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 I have a complete line of Groceries and
 Provisions, Notions, Candies and Cakes.
 My prices are the lowest. Call and see.

ICE CREAM AND COLD DRINKS

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Will be pleased to supply merchants with
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We also handle a complete line of
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For Sale.

One Smith Premier No. 2
 typewriter, and one Ham-
 mond typewriter, nearly
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 dition. These machines must
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DR. A. P. GULLETT,

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 Rooms over D. R. Keeton's.

After taking Dr. Miles' Laxative
 Tablets children ask for "more candy."

The Dramatic Story of the Onward March That Has Raised Man From the Skulking, Hiding Creature of the Dawn of History to the Mastery of His Earthly Domain.

Extracts From "A New Chapter In an Old Story," Reprinted by Courtesy of the Publishers.

THE ROMANCE OF MODERN ARMS

A Refusal and What Came of It.

TWO men, a smith and his son, both named Elphalet Remington, in 1816 were working busily one day at their forge in beautiful Lion Forge when, so tradition says, the son asked his father for money to buy a rifle and met with a refusal. The request was natural, for the surrounding hills were full of game. The father must have had his own reasons for refusing, but—IT MADE REMINGTON ARMS!

Elphalet Remington closed his firm jaws tightly and began collecting scrap iron on his own account. This he welded skillfully into a gun barrel, walked fifteen miles to Utica to have it rifled and finally had a weapon of which he might well be proud.

In reality it was such a very good gun that soon the neighbors ordered others like it, and before long the Remington forge found itself hard at work to meet the increasing demand. Several times each week the stalwart young manufacturer packed a load of gun barrels upon his back and tramped all the way to Utica, where a gunsmith rifled and finished them. At this time there were no real gun factories in America, although gunsmiths were located in most of the larger towns. All gun barrels were imported from England or Europe.

A Machine to Save His Shoulders.
The broad shoulders of Elphalet Remington must have ached under his load, for his busy brain soon devised machinery with which he could do the rifling for himself. Thus the forge became a complete gun factory, receiving material as scrap iron and turning out finished rifles. Shotguns also were made. Up in the gorge was a ledge of red sandstone. This furnished the first grindstones, which ground down the barrels to proper form by power from the brook. Thus father and son worked away busily, creating a brand new American industry.

Bursting the Shell.
In 1828, the same year that the elder Remington met his death through accident, the business outgrew the little shop by the brookside—burst its shell like a "seventeen year locust"—and bought a large farm near the Erie canal. There today the great plant stands.

In "A New Chapter In an Old Story" several pages are given to the thrilling story of the part played by the fast growing industry in map changing wars and in the progress of nations the world over.

Ammunition Now Receives Attention.
It takes more than a perfect gun to make good shooting—the ammunition also must be right. So it was only natural that, spurred on by the lessons of the civil war, the country should look for metallic cartridges for the new breechloading arms. Marcellus Hartley, prominent in the firearms and ammunition business of the period and in later years a guiding spirit in the Remington organization, interested his partners and others in the opportunity, and on Aug. 9, 1867, the Union Metallic Cartridge company was incorporated. In later years combining with the Remington Arms Company. The oak had taken root.

At first the new firm made rim fire cartridges (for the center fire had not been invented), percussion caps and shotguns, but soon dropped the guns to concentrate on ammunition.

The Genius Comes.
Mr. Hartley and his associates by their business sagacity had created the opportunity and were on the lookout for a mechanical genius. He came. His name was Alfred C. Hobbs, superintendent of the Howe Sewing Machine company. After five years Mr. Hobbs brought his great ingenuity solely to the problems of cartridge making.

For twenty years he remained in charge, inventing nearly all the special machinery that made the business so successful. It is difficult to get a permit to visit the Bridgeport factory—the mechanical secrets are so valuable.

Paper Shells Are Made.
In 1874 the company bought from C. D. Wells of Springfield his equipment for making paper shells which were practically all handmade. Soon machines were invented for this work—an important development, because shotguns were rapidly increasing in use. This was due to the fact that as the country became settled and big game grew harder to find sportsmen gave more attention to wing shooting. A supposedly ample stock was made up, and the company advertised that such a shell was on the market. Orders aggregating 10,000,000 fairly flooded the plant, thus showing the power of advertising and the size of the market.

The first U. M. C. shot shells were of brass, but the paper shell followed. At first furnished to be loaded by sportsmen, the factory began supplying them ready loaded in the eighties. Today several hundred millions are turned out each year.

A Glimpse at Ammunition Making.
Doesn't it strike you as remarkable that in an output of something like 4,000,000 per day every cartridge should be perfect?

Such things are not accidental. The secret is IN INSPECTION. Let us see what that means. It means laboratory tests to start with. Here are brought many samples of the body paper, wad paper, metals, waterproofing mixture, fulminate of mercury, sulphur, chlorate of potash, antimony sulphide, powder, wax and other ingredients and even the operating materials, such as coal, grease, oil and soaps. In this room we see expert chemists and metallurgists with their test tubes, scales, Bunsen burners, retorts, tensile machines, microscopes and other scientific looking apparatus busily hunting for defects.

For example, one marker is examining a supply of copper nickel shot as it is used in jacketing certain bullets. A corner of each strip is first bent over at right angles, then back in the other direction until it is doubled, then straightened. It does not show the slightest sign of breaking or cracking in spite of the severe treatment; therefore it is perfect. Let but the least flaw appear and the shipment is rejected.

Just read this little summary of one stage only in the inspection of empty shells:
"SHOT SHELLS are received by inspection department after the heads, tubes, bodies, primers and battery cups have been carefully examined, gauged, sized and tested. They are then—
"First—Gauged for body diameter in chamber gauges.
"Second—Gauged for head thickness and head diameter, and if any quantity of these defects be found all shells in inspection department of that particular brand are returned to manufacturing department to be either corrected or scrapped.
"Third—Primers carefully examined.
"Fourth—Entire shell examined for any blemish which might mar the general appearance. Slight scratches on head or spots on bodies are sufficient causes for their rejection. The average consumer would be unable to determine in many cases, if shown our scrap pile, why the shells in question had been rejected."

Similarly metallic cartridges must have shells gauged for size of pocket, heads gauged for diameter, shells carefully inspected inside and out for flaws, dents and buckled necks, primer pockets examined for shape and condition, shells gauged for length, shells gauged in chamber gauge for body diameter, necked shells gauged for profile and distance from head, shells examined for depth of primer seating, condition of anvil and exploded primer and shells finally gone over for general defects that may have escaped other inspections.

Weighing Bullets.
In the same spirit workers with delicate scales, like those you see in a druggist's prescription department, are weighing the bullets carefully, one by one, hour after hour, day after day, giving all their thought and attention to this one thing, while other employees explode about 2,000,000 primers a year in testing their sensitiveness.

The loaded shells and cartridges go through a series of gauges and tests seemingly unnecessary after all that have preceded the loading. For example, it does look a little wasteful to see men take shells at random from the various loading machines and packing tables in order to cut them up and examine the contents. When we learn that a half million perfectly good shells are thus destroyed each year it impresses us as painstaking and run mad, but it helps to explain why there are no misfires in your U. M. C. box.

Testing For All the World.
And then at last come the shooting tests. Five hundred thousand rim fire cartridges, 250,000 center fire cartridges and 500,000 loaded shells must still be sacrificed on the various shooting ranges each year in order to study velocity, intensity of sound, penetration, pressure and shot pattern; also the mushrooming qualities of soft point bullets and the rigidity of those with metal cases. Each of these points in what is known as the "ballistic" work has special experts and apparatus. There is no guesswork anywhere.

How Shot Is Made.
How many of our readers have ever seen a shot tower? The great building at Bridgeport, of solid masonry, metal and concrete, is a sight worth miles of travel. Two large iron cylinders descend in the center, coming down through the ceiling from above. We are invited to look through an open port in one of these.
We see nothing but the whitened opposite wall, against which a light burns.
It appears absolutely empty, though within it is raining such a swift shower of invisible metal that if we were to stretch our hands into the apparent vacant space they would be torn from our arms.
A large water tank below is churned into foam with the impact of the falling shot, and as we look downward we make out finally the haze of motion it is so interesting that we take the elevator and rise ten stories to the source of the shower.
Here high in the air are the large cauldrons where many pigs of lead, with the proper alloy, are melted into a sort of molten soup. This is fed into small compartments containing stoves or screens, through the meshes of which the shining drops appear and then plunge swiftly downward.

Cascades of Shot.
But this only begins the process. Taken from the water tanks and hoisted up again, the shot pellets in a second journey down through complicated devices are sorted, tumbled, polished, graded, coated with graphite and finally stored.
The building is almost bare of workmen; everything is mechanical.
One pretty sight is that of cascades of shot pouring out of spouts and rolling smoothly down glass inclines, tier above tier. Here perfect shot, moving more swiftly than the occasional imperfect ones, shoot over low partitions, which check the latter and drop them into separate bins.
Some Secrets of Arms Manufacture.
From the ammunition plant let us travel to the great factory at Ilion that was once a forge shop. As in the cartridge factory, we find here similar vistas of swiftly whirling shafts, belts and pulleys, long rows of resounding machinery and armies of operators.
Making Barrels.
One of the most important features is, of course, the making of barrels. The machines for drilling and boring are the best that money can buy and the operatives the most skillful to be found anywhere. Care at this stage reduces the necessity for straightening later. Every point is given the minutest attention. In drilling 22 caliber, for example, the length of the hole must be from 100 to 125 times the diameter of the drill.
Taking Off 2-1000 of an Inch.
The boring is an especially delicate task. In chokering your shotgun, for example, the final reamer took off only 2-1000 of an inch. Think of such a gossamer thread of metal! But it insures accuracy.
Looking at Reflected Lines.
But here is the inspection department. Hanging in the windows are translucent frames with a black line across the center of each. You will see one of the inspectors take a barrel from the waiting rack, hold one end toward the light, sight critically through the tube and lay it aside approvingly.
You pick it up and follow his example. First you point it straight at the black cross line on the frame. Then you tip up the farther end ever so little and see how two reflected shade lines form on the shining inner surface and run down the barrel toward your eye. These lines are straight as a die; therefore the barrel is perfect. Should either one waver the slightest fraction the inspector's quick eye at once detects it.
There are 240 inspection points and 517 gauges must be used—forty-nine on the guard, forty-six on the receiver, thirty on the breech block, and so on. On the receiver for the No. 10 repeating shotgun, however, seventy gauges are used, and thirty-one for the trigger alone.
Beyond the Power of Sight.
Some of these gauges are marvels of delicacy, but there is one machine used which perhaps has never been equaled. Not only will it make measurements to one twenty-thousandth of an inch, but it is actually sensitive to differences of a ONE HUNDRED THOUSANDTH OF AN INCH. Such a minute dimension we cannot even imagine. It is beyond the range of the most powerful microscope, and yet here is a piece of mechanism which can really detect it.
Testing With Loads.
First, then, is the barrel as perfect as we believe it? We know that it is perfect in gauge and workmanship, but there the slightest chance of an invisible flaw in material? The original tests of material made this very, very unlikely, but we will take no chances. If there be such a flaw it must burst at more than double the service charge.
Accordingly the gun is laid in a rest with its muzzle pointed through an opening in the wall into a bank of sand. We get behind a steel plate for safety and put cotton in our ears. The trigger is pulled by means of a string. Bang! The gun is unharmed. Its strength has been tested.
Then follow tests for action and speed, and if the gun be an auto loader the swift rattle of its discharges is surprising. The well gauged parts move as smoothly as the works of a watch. And finally there are the target tests.
Firing at Targets.
Rifle after rifle in succession is laid in a rest and fired at a mathematically divided target upon the hillside.
The results are noted through a telescope. Difficulty at this point invariably reflects the rifle.
Shotguns are discharged at paper targets in the shooting gallery. We walk through the hallway that runs outside to the point where a boy is handling the targets. We hear a distant bang. The boy pulls a handle in the side of the wall and a frame emerges bearing a well peppered sheet of paper. This he unfurls and hangs up for reference, pinning a fresh sheet in its place. These targets must all be examined and every shot hole be counted. If in any case there be found less than 75 per cent of the shot within a circle of thirty inches from the center the gun is at once rejected.
Here we find, a long way from the cave man, thousands of skilled mechanics producing arms and ammunition very different from the thrown missile of the stone age. And the part played in the wars of the earth has given way largely to the serving of peaceful hunters and marksmen.

Some dogs killed eighteen turkeys of mine a few days ago, and I warn all dogs owners that all dogs caught on my premises will be promptly killed.
J. H. SEASTIAN.

CLUBBING OFFER.
The Courier has made arrangements by which it can furnish you six publications for a little more than the price of one.
Licking Valley Courier, regular price, \$1.00
Farm and Home, " " .50
Southern Country Journal, " " .50
The Welcome Guest, " " .25
Gentlewoman, " " .25
Spare Moments, " " .25
Total, " " \$2.75
All of these, one year, for \$1.50

No matter how hard your head aches, Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills will help you.

Kodol For Indigestion.
Relieves sour stomach, palpitation of the heart. Digests what you eat.

CHAT OVERHEARD AT LOCAL STORE

Two Men Discuss the Present Schoolbook Law.

BOTH AGREE IT IS UNJUST.

To Have the County Authorities Select the Children's Schoolbooks Often Means a Hardship For the Parents and a Loss of Valuable Time to the Pupil.

"Say, Bill, somebody told me the county is to select the children's schoolbooks for next year."

"Yep, that's what the fellows round the courthouse say. It's a new law again."

"No; I reckon they've gone back to the one we had a good while ago. Well, all I can say is I'm mighty sorry."

"Why? Don't you think our folks can select good schoolbooks?"

"Course they can, but that ain't the point I'm drivin' at. Look here, you're leasin' a farm same as I am, ain't you?"

"Yep."

"Well, suppose you buy your boy an' get a set of books for school next fall, an' then 'bout the Christmas holidays you go over into the Big Bull Skin neighborhood just across the county line."

"By George, I hadn't thought about that side of the question!"

"Course you didn't, 'cause your kids are just little fellers, an' they ain't been to school long. But you wait until you have a whole raft of 'em, like I've got, an' then you'll understand what a big thing it can be. I remember mighty well one time when I moved from one county into another. The move wasn't more than five miles either, an' the new books I had to buy for my four children cost me \$9."

"That's mighty tough, an' I don't wonder you're lookin' about it."

"If the cost of the books was all of it it wouldn't be so bad. I've got a heap bigger kick comin' than just the cost of the books."

"What is it?"

"What hurts me is that sometimes a child'll lose a lot of valuable time. There's my oldest boy. He's goin' on sixteen, an' he's through the eighth grade an' ready for the high school. He'd been through almost two years of high school work if he hadn't lost time changin' from one school to another."

"The man was silent for a moment before he continued sadly: 'The boy's big for his age, an' now he's goin' to work 'cause he feels he is too big an' old to go through high school. The changin' round means that my boy won't take a high school education like he planned to. Just the other day I saw in a paper where the average pay for the man who had only gone through the eight grades was almost \$400 less than that of the feller who had had a high school course. If that's so my boy'll stand to lose almost \$8,000 in hard money in the next twenty years of his life. He'll lose enough through the changes in his school to buy him a first class farm."

"The men were silent again for a few moments. At length one spoke up. 'Kinder strange how all of us fellers talk an' plan how things ought to be run at Washington,' he said. 'We talk of who should be president an' all that. An' we won't take the trouble to try to straighten out a schoolbook law in Kentucky that means money out of our pockets every time we move an' money out of our children's pockets for the rest of their natural lives.'

"Say, let's all agree to watch the schools just a little bit, an' let's get busy with our next legislature an' see if we fellers that stand between the plow handles an' feed folks can't have things fixed to suit our pocketbooks an' to make it better for our children."

The New Schoolbook Law.
A strong effort is expected to be made at the next session of the general assembly to amend the textbook law, possibly restoring the system of state selection. The present law provides that each county shall choose its own textbooks through a commission composed of a member of the county board, a member of the board of education and a county school principal. The old contract will expire next year, and as no selections have ever been made by county commissions those in favor of state selections are desirous of securing legislative action restoring it before the county commissions have a chance to act. Under the old state system the county judges, county superintendents and county attorneys voted on the textbooks and a majority ruled. Some form of legislation will be considered by the Kentucky Educational Association at its meeting in Louisville, April 30, and probably a draft of the measure favored by a majority will be prepared for submission to the general assembly.—Editorial Pineville Sun.

WE ARE INTENSELY INTERESTED IN THE ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. BUT WE ARE NOT INTERESTED IN THE ELECTION OF THE TRUSTEE WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COMFORT AND EDUCATION OF OUR CHILDREN.

Henry & Hale will discontinue business until Sept. 1, when they will open with a full line of fall hats.

Miss Edna Hale, of the firm of Henry & Hale, milliners, has gone to her home at Pekin to remain till their fall opening, Sept. 1st.

AT THE Big Store

We have received the biggest stock of goods ever offered to the public in West Liberty.

This means goods of the very latest styles and patterns, of every kind and quality, and should you visit the great department stores of the cities you will not find more up-to-date goods than we have to offer.

We are sole agents for the celebrated

SELBY SHOES

For Ladies, and have a full and complete line now on hand. Our line of Selby Oxfords, of all leathers and kinds, will be in this week, and our prices will be the lowest. Don't take chances—you want the correct footwear—so buy from us.

Our Reputation for handlers of reputable goods in your midst for the last 15 years is your guarantee that you will not be deceived.

Trade with the old reliable merchant of West Liberty and you will make no mistake.

We are the only merchant who visits the markets and brings to you the very latest styles. The goods we offer you can not be purchased by catalogue. They must be seen. The people of West Liberty appreciate this fact.

We want to serve you with the best and will appreciate your trade.

C. W. Womack.

WATCH US GROW!

Three years ago we began with a little more than \$25,000 deposits. Now we have more than \$100,000. Good business methods and courteous treatment did it. Don't you want to grow with us?

Our growth has been more than 100 per cent per year.

Do Business the Safe way.
Capital Stock, \$15,000.
Deposits, \$100,000.
COMMERCIAL BANK,
West Liberty, Ky.

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W. A. DUNCAN, Cashier. D. S. HENRY, Asst. Cashier.

Morehead & North Fork Railroad. MOREHEAD DIVISION.

South Bound.			Time Table No. 8.			North Bound.		
1	5	9		4	8	12		
Lv. Daily Lv. Daily Lv. Sun- STATIONS Arr Daily Arr Daily Arr Sun- ex Sund'y ex Sund'y day only								
87 20 a.m.	82 15 p.m.	80 30 a.m.	Morehead	81 57 a.m.	85 20 p.m.	82 30 p.m.		
87 25 "	82 20 "	80 35 "	Clearfield	81 52 "	85 16 "	82 27 "		
87 36 "	82 31 "	80 45 "	Summit	81 42 "	85 06 "	82 17 "		
87 44 "	82 39 "	80 55 "	Lick Fork	81 34 "	84 50 "	82 07 "		
87 55 "	82 50 "	81 07 "	Paragon	81 25 "	84 50 "	81 55 a.m.		
88 08 "	83 03 "	81 17 "	Upper Lick	81 13 "	84 38 "	81 43 "		
88 12 "	83 07 "	81 20 "	Craney	81 09 "	84 34 "	81 40 "		
88 17 "	83 12 "	81 25 "	Pretty Branch	81 04 "	84 29 "	81 35 "		
88 22 "	83 17 "	81 30 "	Lane Kiln	81 00 "	84 25 "	81 30 "		
88 25 "	83 20 "	81 35 "	Buckett	80 55 "	84 21 "	81 25 "		
88 30 "	83 25 "	81 40 "	Blair's Mill	80 51 "	84 17 "	81 20 "		
88 42 "	83 35-3 45 "	81 50 "	Wrigley	80 40-9 05 81 07 "		81 10 "		
88 52 "	83 55 "		Redwine	80 55 "	83 57 "			
Arr Daily Arr Daily Arr Sun- ex Sund'y ex Sund'y day only				Lv. Daily Lv. Daily Lv. Sun- ex Sund'y ex Sund'y day only				

W. B. Townsend, Jr., Supt. W. W. Wrigley, G. P. A.

MORGAN COUNTY NATIONAL BANK OF CANNEL CITY, KENTUCKY

Capital, \$25,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits (Earned) 25,000

"Honor Roll" Bank

Authorized U. S. Depository.
YOUR ACCOUNT CORDIALLY SOLICITED.
M. L. CONLEY, President. JOE C. STAMPER, Vice-Pres.
CUSTER JONES, Cashier.

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You can not vote for a more worthy and deserving old gentleman than Uncle Sam Goodwin. He is making this race solely on his merits as a man and invites inquiry in regard to his character and capability. He earnestly solicits your support.

COURIER READERS

Expressing Their Choice for the County Offices. Have You?

State Senator	154
Chas. D. Arnett	
Representative	149
E. F. Cecil	
County Judge	118
Alex Whiteaker	
S. S. Dennis	98
G. V. Lykins	49
County Attorney	91
S. M. R. Hurt	
H. C. Rose	48
B. R. Keeton	19
O. J. McKinzie	10
County Superintendent	68
C E Clark	
J W Davis	85
County Clerk	96
Ren F Nickell	
Lee Barker	55
S S Oldfield	72
Sheriff	57
L A Lykins	
Jas M McClain	71
B S Stamper	63
Jailer	45
G W Stacy	
H C Combs	77
Assessor	61
John Patrick	
W H Lindon	23
S D Goodwin	79

A Nervous Woman Finds Relief After Many Years

Women who suffer from extreme nervousness, often endure much suffering before finding any relief. Mrs. Daniel Kintner, of Defiance, O., had such an experience, regarding which she says:

"I had stomach trouble when I was eighteen years old that broke down my health, and for years I suffered with nervousness, headache, indigestion and nervous spasms. The spasms got so bad I would have them three or four times a week. After trying nearly every remedy recommended, I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine, and I must say it helped me wonderfully. I have had no severe nervousness for several years."

MRS. DAN KINTNER.
1002 Pleasant St., Defiance, O.

Many remedies are recommended for diseases of the nervous system that fail to produce results because they do not reach the seat of the trouble. Dr. Miles' Nervine has proven its value in such cases so many times that it is unnecessary to make claims for it. You can prove its merits for yourself by getting a bottle of your druggist, who will return the price if you receive no benefit.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

\$100 REWARD, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO, Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's family pills for constipation

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Neuralgia causes great suffering. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills give great relief.